

SPORTS



Moscow Dynamo recently outclassed Spartak, 7-3, in a top league championship game. Photo by Vitaly Blyudarev

FAVOURITES WITH CLEAN SLATES

The USSR men's and women's squads got off to a confident start at the current world chess Olympiad at Zurich, with the men downing New Zealand, 4-0, and the women disposing of Australia, 3-0.

The winners were Karpov, Kasparov, Polugayevsky, Belyavsky, Chiburdanidze, Gajdarash

vill and Alexandria. Altogether 94 male and 46 female teams are competing, with most attention focused on the Soviet teams led by the world titlists.

In the first round the USSR's chief rivals also scored convincing wins, as Hungary prevailed over Turkey and Italy with

an unblemished record, and there were good performances from the men's teams of the US, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Romania, China, Britain and Yugoslavia.

In the second round the Soviet women's squad leads against Britain, 1.5-0.5, with one game adjourned, and the men's leads China, 2-0.

Gymnastics 'stars' in action

Winners of the recent World Cup Natsiya Yurchenko, from Rostov, and Minskova Olga Bichereva have again met with success competing in an international tournament at the Budapest Palace of Sport, in the Hungarian capital.

Some 8,000 spectators greeted the striking performance of world, European and Olympic champions with thunderous applause. Only individual events were competed for at the tournament. Yurchenko won the horse vault at 9.775 and shared the uneven bars title with Tullin McNamee, of the USA, at 9.90. World top all-rounder Bichereva won the beam (9.80)

and Romanian Larisa Agache came top in the floor exercise (9.85).

Absolute world champion Yuri Koryolov, of the USSR, took the horizontal bar (9.85) and the horse vault (9.85) with 11 Youellu, of China, sharing the latter title. 1980 Olympic top all-rounder Alexander Dityev, of the USSR, took the rings at 9.90, and the USSR's soloist champion Bogdanov, 16, took the vault to win the parallel bars. Li Youellu and Olga Bichereva took respectively the floor exercise and the pommel horse, scoring the tournament by marks of 9.95.

Taking part were China, Czechoslovakia, the FRG, GDR, Hungary, Rostov, the Soviet Union and the USA.

IMPORTANT SPORTS CONFERENCE

Leaders of sports organizations in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Vietnam, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, as well as those of international sports organizations met recently in Havana. They pronounced themselves in favour of the expansion of multilateral and bilateral contacts in physical training and sports between the socialist countries and stressed their interest in the advancement of amateur sport.

They emphasized their readiness to work hard to direct their own sport and the Olympic movement and fully to dominate all attempts to commercialize amateur sport. They also sounded their anxiety over preparations for the Los Angeles 1984 Olympic Games.

Poland licked vialling Finland 4-0 in a European under-21 championship elimination game at Minsk. The USSR is also to the same elimination group.

Photo UPI-TASS



An all-too enterprising referee

Umpire Jose Roberto Rait was banned for 40 days from refereeing football games by the Football Federation in Rio de Janeiro.

Two weeks ago Rait umpired a game in the paper, Guarabara Cup between Flamengo and Vasco de Gama, with a miniature Mike tucked away under his jersey, and throughout the game he conversed with players, which was not entirely civil, was transmitted to the major Globo TV company studio and used in the company's coverage of

OF INTEREST

the game. According to reports, the enterprising referee received handsome remuneration from Globo for his services.

The tribunal ruled that he had been guilty of a gross violation of sports discipline, and everyone is to be content with such a verdict to the scandal. And, naturally, the management of the Vasco de Gama club, which lost the match, is highly indignant in its indignation, considering the punishment too lenient and demanding that it be stripped of his right to referee for at least six months.

INFORMATION

ON A PLENARY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

No. 88 (402), NOVEMBER 13-15, 1982

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On November 12, 1982, the CPSU Central Committee held an emergency Plenary Meeting. On behalf of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, the meeting was opened and addressed by Yu. V. Andropov, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In view of the death of L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the members of the Plenary Meeting stood up in a moment of silence in memory of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee noted that the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and all progressive elements of mankind have suffered a severe loss. Death has claimed the life of an outstanding leader of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and of the international communist, working-class, and national liberation movements, himself an ardent fighter for peace.

Having been member of the Leninist Communist Party for more than fifty years, of which he served as its leader for 18 years, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev made an immense contribution to strengthening of the socialist character of the state as well as the political, socio-economic, and defence power of the Soviet Union. Exceptionally great was his role in strengthening peace and international security. The name of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev which is immediately linked with the great deeds in the life of his country, such as industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, the Soviet people's historic victory in the Great Patriotic War, the postwar restoration of the Motherland's national economy, exploration of space, and all the successes in the development of the economy, science, and culture of the Soviet state, will be written forever

into the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and our great Motherland.

The members of the Plenary Meeting have expressed their profound condolences to the family and relatives of the deceased.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee considered the matter of choosing General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of the Central Committee Politbureau, a speech was made by Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko who proposed electing Comrade Yu. V. Andropov to the position of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov was unanimously elected to the post.

Subsequently, Yu. V. Andropov addressed the Plenary Meeting, expressing heartfelt gratitude to the Central Committee Plenary Meeting for the great trust vested in him—being elected to the post of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Communist Party that he would apply all his strength, knowledge and his experience for the successful implementation of the programme of communist construction, as mapped out in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress; for securing continually in the solution of the tasks of further strengthening the Soviet Union's economic and defence capacity; raising the well-being of the Soviet people; strengthening peace; and for the implementation of the entire Leninist domestic and foreign policies which were being carried out under L. I. Brezhnev.

With these matters solved, the Plenary Meeting ended its deliberations.



Yuri Vladimirovich ANDROPOV

Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov was born into the family of a railway man at Nagutskaya station, Stavropol Territory, on June 15, 1914. He has a higher education. A member of the CPSU since 1939.

As a sixteen-year-old Komsomol member, Yu. V. Andropov was a worker in the town of Mordak, the North Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Then his biography of a working man continued aboard ships of the Veiga Ship-

ping Lines where he worked as a crew member.

Beginning with 1936 Yu. V. Andropov had been holding positions in Komsomol.

He was elected the full-time secretary of the Komsomol organization of the Water Transport Technical School in Rybinsk, Yaroslavl Region. Soon he was promoted to the post of Komsomol organizer of the YCL Central Committee at the Vostochny Shipyard in Rybinsk. (Continued on page 8)

ADDRESS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE PRESIDUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE SOVIET PEOPLE

Dear Comrades, The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people have suffered a grievous loss. Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, faithful colleague of the great cause of Lenin, ardent patriot, outstanding revolutionary and fighter for peace and

communism, the most prominent politician and statesman of our time, has passed away. His entire multifaceted activity, his whole life are inseparable from the most important stages in the history of the land of Soviets. Collectivization and industrialization, the Great Pa-

triotic War and the postwar recovery, the opening up of virgin lands and the organization of space exploration—these are also landmarks in the biography of Leonid Brezhnev, glorious son of the working class. Wherever

(Continued on page 4)



Moscow, the Hall of Columns in the House of Trade Unions. Party and government leaders paying with Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev. Photos by TASS



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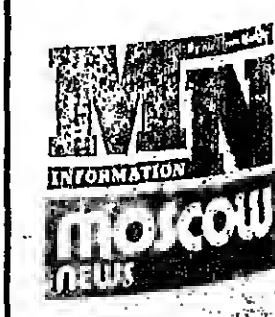
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ADDRESS

OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE PRESIDUM OF THE USSR
SUPREME SOVIET, THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE SOVIET PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1)

The Party sent him, Leonid Brezhnev, selflessly, with the energy, perseverance, daring and dedication to principle characteristic of him, fought for its great ideas.

The Soviet people and our friends all over the world rightly associate the consistent affirmation of the Leninist norms in the Party and State life and the perfecting of socialist democracy with the name of Comrade Brezhnev and his tireless work as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He wisely guided the activities of the Leninist leadership of the Party, the Central Committee and the Politbureau of the Central Committee, setting an example of skilful organization of concerted collective work. He played an outstanding role in drafting and implementing the economic and socio-political strategy of the Party at the stage of developed socialism, in laying down and pursuing the course of improving the well-being of the people and in the further strengthening of the

economic and defence might of our country.

Leonid Brezhnev made an enduring contribution to the shaping and implementation of the policy of our Party on the international scene, a policy of peace, peaceful coexistence, detente, and disarmament, a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and prevention of nuclear catastrophe. Great was his contribution to the consolidation of the world socialist community and the development of the international communist movement.

To his last heartbeat, his thoughts and actions were wholly dedicated to the interests of the working people. He was always linked by living and inseparable bonds with the masses of the working people, the Communists, for hundreds of millions of people on all continents he was and will remain the embodiment of devotion to Leninist ideas, consistent internationalism, revolutionary optimism and humanism.

Grievous is our loss, profound our grief, in this sorrowful hour, the Communists, all the working people of the Soviet Union rally still closer around

the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, its leading nucleus which took shape under the benevolent influence of Leonid Brezhnev. The people repose their faith in the Party, its mighty collective wisdom and will, they wholeheartedly support its home and foreign policy. The Soviet people know well: the banner of Lenin, the banner of the October Revolution, under which historic victories of world significance were won, is reliable hand.

The Party and the people are armed with the grand programme of communist construction, drawn up by the 23rd-26th CPSU congresses. That programme is being unwaveringly implemented. The Party will continue doing everything to raise the well-being of the people through intensifying production, enhancing its efficiency and the quality of work, and fulfilment of the Food Programme of the USSR. The Party will continue in concern itself in every way with strengthening the alliance of the working class, collective-farm peasantry and people's intelligentsia, strengthening the socio-political and ideological unity of Soviet society, the

international friendship of the people of the USSR with the ideological leading of the working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism.

Unalterable is the Soviet people's will to peace. The lodestar leading us into the future is not preparation for war, which dooms the peoples in a senseless squandering of their material and spiritual wealth, but the strengthening of peace. This noble idea pervades the Peace Programme for the 1980s, the active foreign policy activity of the Party and the Soviet state.

We see the full complexity of the international situation, the attempts by the aggressive circles of imperialism to undermine peaceful coexistence, to impel the peoples onto the path of empty and military confrontation. But this cannot shake our resolve to uphold peace. We will do everything necessary so that the various military ventures should not catch the Land of Soviets unawares, so that the potential aggressor should know that a crushing retaliatory strike inevitably awaits him.

Relying on its might, displaying the greatest vigilance and self-control, and maintaining untiringly true to the peace-loving principles and aims of its foreign policy, the Soviet Union will work resolutely to ward off the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind, and for detente and disarmament.

With us in this struggle are the fraternal countries of socialism, the fighters for national and social liberation, the peace-loving countries of all continents, all right-minded people on earth. The policy of peace

expresses the fundamental vital interests of humanity, and therefore the future belongs to this policy.

The Soviet people see in the Party their tried and tested collective guide, wise leader and organizer. Service to the working class, the working people—such is the supreme goal and meaning of the entire activity of the Party and the people and the source of the unconquerable strength of Soviet society. The CPSU unflinchingly cherishes the trust of the working people and constantly strengthens its links with the masses. The people have learned by experience that whatever events take, whatever trials have to be faced, the Party is always equal to its historical mission. The domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU formulated under the leadership of Leonid Brezhnev, will continue to be pursued consistently and purposefully.

The life and work of Leonid Brezhnev will always be an inspiring example of devoted service to the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR express the confidence that the Communists, all the Soviet people will display a high sense of responsibility, a high degree of organization and ensure by their selfless and ceaseless labour, under the leadership of the Leninist Party, the implementation of the plan of communist construction and the further flourishing of our socialist homeland.

Places to visit

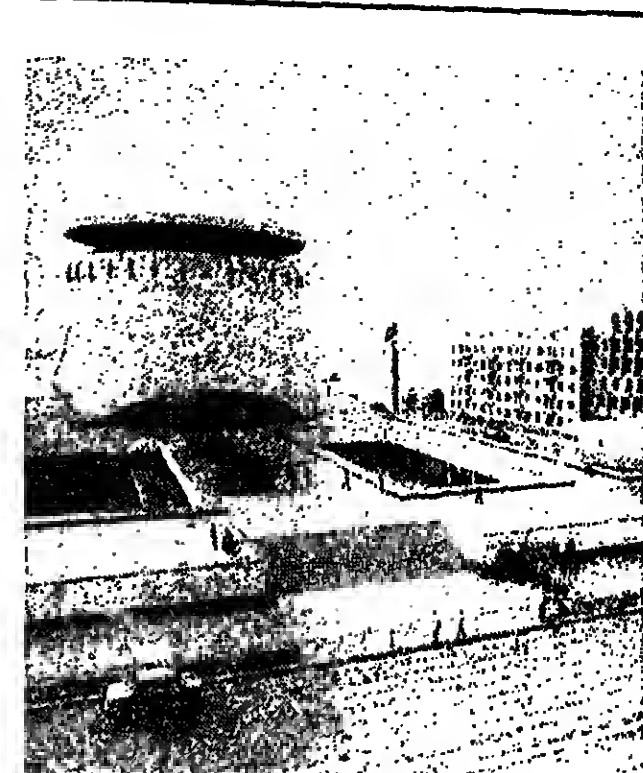
'THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD' PANORAMA

The circular panorama, "The Battle of Stalingrad", has just opened in Volgograd. In terms of size with a display panel of 224 by 16 meters it is one of the largest in existence.

The panorama building stands on the banks of the Volga alongside another relic of World War II, the ruins of an old mill. Round the entrance to the building are examples of Soviet military hardware of the time such as tanks, guns, "Katyusha" multiple rocket launchers and life-size models of warplanes.

The panorama illustrates the events which took place on January 28, 1943, on the Stalingrad front, when, having encircled the 308,000-strong German forces, led by field-marshal general Friedrich von Paulus, the Soviet troops split them up into several sections.

The panorama recreates not just a general picture of the unrelenting fighting but also individual episodes from the Battle



of Stalingrad. It was done by a group of military artists from the Gorkov studio, who drew a lot on studies and on-the-spot sketches done by Soviet artists in the city in the immediate post-war years when the ravages of war were still very much in evidence.

Science and technology

RADIOPHYSICISTS'

ARCTIC WATCH

A new method of remote reconnaissance of ice conditions invented at the Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics of the USSR Academy of Sciences will help guide convoys of ships along the Northern Sea Route in any weather. A flying ice carrier carrying experimental devices recently took off from Kharkov bound for the north where it is to work out joint operations with an ice-breaker crew.

The new method makes use of the waves governing the reflection of radio waves from various boundaries of the surface of land and ocean.

From a height of ten kilometres the scientific instruments aboard the R-11 plane will be able to pinpoint the boundary between ice and water, the depth and shape of the ice, and to detect hazardous icebreakers, ice floes and other obstacles impeding a ship's progress. The data thus obtained will be swiftly transmitted to the icebreaker helping it choose the optimal route in poor or zero visibility.

COMPUTER

HELPS FISHERMEN

A computer at the Institute of Zoology and Pathology, of the Academy of Sciences of Lithuania helps fishermen's experts and conservationists with their forecasts.

The computer stores and analyses data on fish in the space of a few minutes. It can provide accurate information on the spawning, for instance, or where fishing should be prohibited due to a sharp decrease in population, or how many young fish there will be in the River Neis.

The institute coordinates research in fish biology for the whole country. At present the computer is collecting information from other constituent republics of the USSR.

FOREST INDICATORS

The natural qualities of protozoa, like seaweeds, moss and lichen are now being put to use by Estonian scientists who have found out that unlike more complex plants and live organisms, the protozoa are highly sensitive to environmental pollution and are quicker to react to upsets in the ecological balance.

We have already tested the effectiveness of these bioindicators, the scientists say. They have been used to pinpoint the causes of ecological upsets, for instance, in the area of a shale quarry where massive work had been in progress, as well as to study largely unresearched pollution components like dust.

VIEWPOINT

USSR STANDS FOR BUSINESS COOPERATION

Nikolai PATOLICHEV,
Minister of Foreign Trade
of the USSR

The development of trade relations cannot be separated from politics. Regrettably, forces hostile for decades have embarked lately upon a course of aggrandizing international tension and curtailing economic relations with the USSR. It is common knowledge that curtailing trade is easier than restoring it. But who profits?

It would be naive to suppose that introducing sanctions on the sale of certain types of industrial equipment can put the Soviet Union in a hopeless situation. Having a powerful scientific and technological potential, the USSR can organize its own production at these types of equipment, and Western firms will lose Soviet contracts.

As is well known, during the 1970's a solid basis was created for sound economic cooperation between the USSR and West European capitalist countries. Due to international detente, this cooperation was put on a large-scale and long-term foundation.

It's a stable and well-developing economic relations with Finland. They represent a paradigm of a successful division of labour among countries with different social systems.

In 1981 the Soviet-Finnish trade reached 3,000 million roubles. Despite the fact that Finland is a "small" capitalist country, it took second place among USSR's European partners by the volume of trade.

Our relations with the FRG are successfully developing. In 1981 our sales reached 3,000 million roubles, the biggest figure for our trading partners from capitalist countries. An important landmark in the development of relations between the USSR and the FRG was provided in 1970 by the Moscow Treaty which turned a new page in the history of relations between the two states.

The USSR's business cooperation with France encompasses many fields and is being implemented on a sound legal basis. During the period 1975-79 the volume of the Soviet-French trade grew, as had been planned, by three times over. For the 1980-83 period covered by another agreement on economic cooperation—it is planned by the two sides to keep the previously achieved rates of growth of commercial exchange.

Italy is a traditionally large business partner of the Soviet Union with whom considerable positive experience has been accumulated. The Soviet-Italian trade and economic ties are characterized by their long-term and large-scale nature. An example is provided by the automobile works in Tagliat which were built in cooperation with FIAT. Italian firms have performed large-scale orders, supplying the USSR with equipment for a number of chemical enterprises. Intentions of continuing the efforts aimed at further expansion of cooperation were expressed by the documents of the 12th session of the mixed intergovernmental Soviet-Italian commission in Rome in March, 1981.

Business cooperation creates an atmosphere of trust and co-operation, the peaceful international relations. It is our duty as businessmen to contribute in every possible manner to the strengthening of these achievements.

Round the Soviet Union

● UNDERWATER ROCKS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE CHANNEL IN THE SOUZYNOVSKY SHOAL, THE MOST DIFFICULT SECTION OF THE AMUR, THE SOVIET FAR EAST'S MAJOR WATERWAY. More than sixty thousand cubic metres of rock have been broken and lifted. The deepened channel will make the navigation season longer allowing freights of additional dozens of thousands of tonnes of cargo.

● ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S LARGEST COMPLEXES FOR PRODUCING ENDOCRINE DRUGS, SINTEX, HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED AT THE KURGAN COMBINE OF DRUGS AND MEDICAL AIDS. Sintex has begun producing insulin—a basic substance for diabetic drugs.

● THE BULGARIAN FLOWERS SHOP HAS BEEN OPENED IN LENINGRAD. In the hall there is an exposition of carnations, roses, and chrysanthemums grown by Bulgarian horticulturalists. The Bulgarskaya Rose shop selling beauty aids is also popular with Leningraders.

● FARMERS IN CHIMKENT REGION HAVE STARTED TO BUILD AN IRRIGATION SYSTEM TO FILL A RESERVOIR ON THE RIVER CHAYAN, which when topped to capacity will irrigate more than 400 hectares of vegetable, grain and fodder. The discharge of other small rivers are also to be regulated. In southern Kazakhstan they are building the Durbaz reservoir, as part of the major Ozyrkent Canal. Next year the reservoir, which is one of the biggest in the south of the republic, will irrigate 60 thousand hectares of cotton.

Fertility conveyor

The Yavorov works producing sulphur in the Lvov Region, Western Ukraine, has become a leading Soviet supplier of this chemical to chemical industries. It has recently put into service a second, its most important, phase of the technological complex designed to produce a million tonnes of enriched sulphur a year.

This quality is enough to meet the needs of a number of powerful plants producing composite mineral fertilizers. The high-quality product will also be supplied to a number of other industries.

The mines which give the lustrous sulphur have rich reserves of the mineral. More than half of the stuff is obtained through subterranean melting and the rest comes from open pits. The mines are part of a complex which also comprises cracking and melting facilities and an enrichment plant.

COTTAGES ON THE ASSEMBLY LINE

Formerly of the Dzerzhinsky collective farm in the Minsk Region of Byelorussia, have moved into nice-looking and convenient houses assembled from prefabricated units.

The new township has become a kind of paragon. Construction experts check its new layout designs and new technologies constructing cottage-type housing. Architects have offered a wide range of differently designed cottages combining maximal convenience with the conditions necessary to run the husbandry. Plants producing the prefabricated units are currently increasing the variety.

PLASTIC PARTS FOR COMPRESSORS

Researchers from Lvov Polytechnic in the Ukraine have suggested substituting a number of plastic parts for the metallic ones used in the compressors for the export gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe. The new material will provide the parts with longer life and make the equipment cheaper, besides saving metal. First samples have already been tested in operating units. They perform well for sudden pressure drops and high temperatures.

OASES IN DESERT

Droughts are no longer an obstacle to high crop yields in the Karl Marx collective farm in the Lysy-Kul Region of Kirghizia. Water from the glacier river Sary-Bitak went to the farm's fields through a canal many kilometres long.

Land that has not known the plough will become a field after a promise watering. Cereals and perennial grasses will be sown in the spring. Modern hydro-technical structures using automatic distribution devices will supply water to any plot in the required quantity.

Kirghizia, which has 90 per cent of its crops on irrigated lands, is now embarking on a complex programme of land reclamation. 270 tractors are being used for agriculture while the total length of canals has surpassed 30 thousand kilometres. Over 20 thousand hectares of land have been brought into the Central Asian republic's tillage since 1961. By the end of the current five-year plan period in 1985 the newly irrigated lands will cover 75 thousand hectares.

MUSIC LESSONS

"Every man regardless of the occupation he will eventually choose should study and know music." This quotation by composer and educator, Dmitry Borisovich Kaholetsky, has been chosen as a motto by the children of School No. 849, in Moscow.

In the school's music room the children become acquainted with the supreme achievements in the world of music.

The seven-year curriculum includes the study of Russian, Soviet and foreign classical music as well as jazz and variety music.

In their first year, the children learn to sing, and to grasp the dynamics and tonal aspects of music. By the time they leave school they are listening and understanding music by Rimsky-Korsakov, Tchaikovsky, Mozart, and Beethoven.

Music lessons at School No. 849 represent excellent journeys into the history of music. They continue during sessions with the school choir, and during visits to museums and to the theatres.

Music knowledge is not a easy thing to acquire.



Development of permafrost zones

Major geological surveys have been completed of permafrost soils in the vicinity of Ural, Chagadyn, Solov and other settlements built along the eastern section of the Balko-Amur Railway.

In the tundra area, where this type of work was carried out for the first time, the aim was not only to find soils suitable for agriculture, but also to draw recommendations for their rational use.

As a result of two years of labour by surveyors, hydrogeological maps have been compiled containing full information on local natural conditions and on the feasibility of land-improvement methods. More than five hundred kilometres of land in the area has been detailed for development.

A mushroom museum

An unusual museum has been opened to Kamenyuki, a village in the very heart of the Belovozhskaya Pushcha in Byelorussia. The show has more than one hundred varieties of mushrooms, including cultivated mushrooms growing in specially constructed soil display cases. There are dried exhibits too. One can obtain recipes here for setting and seasoning mushrooms and learn about their properties.

There is a mushroom that can serve to stop bleeding, by simply breathing it into two and applying to the wound. The luminescent mushrooms are forecast weather quite accurately—once they start glowing in the dark it is bound to rain.

More than one hundred exhibits—ceramics, jewelry, carved and chased items—all made in the Chirchik-Autonomous Republic to the North Caucasus were on display in the Moscow Applied Art Museum.

In the photo an old man. A chased board. A pitcher.



CULTURE

FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES, FRIENDSHIP OF CULTURES

Multinational Soviet poetry was declaimed in the different languages of the peoples of the USSR at a festival dedicated to the art of translation which recently closed in Yerevan, capital of Armenia. It was held under the motto, "60 Years of Friendship Between Peoples, of Friendship Between Cultures", in honour of the jubilee of the Soviet state. Literary men from Moscow, Leningrad and all the constituent republics took part.

This was one of the most ancient cultural festivals, said Vardges Petrosyan, Board Chairman of the Armenian Writers Union. We know from literary chronicles continued the speaker that it was first held way back in the time of Mesrop Mashtots, the founder of the Armenian alphabet and the translator of the earliest known manuscript into Armenian.

Today this holiday has become enriched by new meaning — the formerly national festival has developed into an international festival of friendship, brotherhood and culture. Participating in it are emissaries of our great Soviet literature which incorporates 78 languages. Via Russian translation the literature of the peoples of the USSR has come to form an integral part of the all-Union and world literature. These translations facilitate the mutual enrichment and interaction of the national cultures of the Soviet Union, transforming the cultural values of each people into a common achievement.

Soviet-Colombian colour feature

Work is under way at Mosfilm Studios on the first Soviet-Colombian co-production. Called "The Black", this two-part colour film based on motifs from the novel of the same name by Alfonso López Michelsen deals with the spiritual crisis suffered by the Western intel-

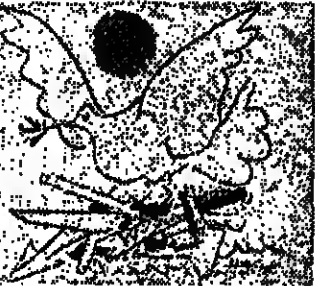


Gottuso: an illustration to V. Mayakovsky's "Lena With U"

'ARTISTS FOR PEOPLE'

The Central Artists Club at 10/14 Krymsky Val is now the scene of a nationwide show, "Artists for People", marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR. On display are over 3,000 works by some 2,500 artists, done in all genres over the past five years.

On show are paintings, sculptures, drawings, industrial artistic designs, decorative, applied, and folk art, as well as books, albums, and catalogues put out by Sovetskoye Khudozhnik, the



Picasso: "Peace".

Russian Federation Khudozhnik and other publishers. There is a special section on wide-ranging international contacts of the USSR Artists Union, featuring among other things, art and graphic collections donated to the Union by foreign artists or acquired by it. They will supplement collections of the Hermitage, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and other museums, among them being works by P. Picasso, R. Guttuso, and paintings and drawings from the GDR, Bulgaria and Poland.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Tours. The Krasnoyarsk Siberian Dance Ensemble is successfully touring Japan, the tour sponsored by the All-Union Association started in Tokyo and will last through December, taking the company to 30 towns and cities with 40 performances.

Films. Alexander Mitta of Mosfilm Studios is working on "A Fairy Tale of Travels" jointly with colleagues from Czechoslovakia and Romania. The new film deals with such subjects as love, friendship, and peace.

Guests. The Gorky Bolshoi Drama Theatre from Leningrad has opened a season in Czechoslovakia with Sholokhov's "And Quiet Flows the Don". This production was staged a few years ago by the company's artistic director Georgi Tovstonogov. It will be played in Prague, Bratislava, and Brno.

CHINESE WRITER TRANSLATED INTO RUSSIAN

A one-volume Russian translation of Lao She's one of the major Chinese 20th-century prose writers has been published in Moscow. It is part of the popular series, "Contemporary Prose Masters", and includes excerpts from the unfinished novel about Peking at the time of the Manchu kings and a number of short stories and chapters from the autobiography "Old Bullock, Shattered Cart". The preface by well-known Soviet Orientalist Nikolai Fedukhin characterizes Lao She as a writer with a deep understanding of the life of poor

Three Moscow first nights

Three leading Moscow theatres have recently addressed themselves to the works of the young Leningrad playwright, Vladimir Arto. The first of the two of his plays coincided: "The Garden" opened at the Central Soviet Army Theatre and "Look Who's Come", at the Mayakovsky Theatre. Meanwhile Arto's "Piva Romances in an Old House", which has been termed as a sad comedy, will soon be opening at the Malye Bronnaya Theatre.

There is nothing unusual in the great interest being shown in the works of an up-and-coming dramatist, for Arto's plays deal with current problems and with the high moral categories according to which Soviet society lives.

It was only two years ago that Arto made his debut as a playwright to Leningrad.

His first play, "The Highest Degree", was put on at the Pushkin Drama Theatre, dealing with the endurance and courage of the defenders of Leningrad during the Second World War. It was based on real events. The author who had been an eyewitness as a child of the blockade of Leningrad describes what he saw with pain and pride.

V. Arto has worked as a journalist and at a school and tends to base his plays on situations he has encountered in real life.

"My experience as a school-leaver came in very useful when I began to write books for children," he says. "And today my former pupils are the prototypes for the characters in the plays about senior school-children which I write for the Central Children's Theatre."

The Moiseyev Ensemble abroad

The USSR Folk Dance Ensemble, directed by Igor Moiseyev, has opened a season in the Polish People's Republic. This is our seventh visit to this sister country, Igor Moiseyev said. We danced in Poland for the first time in 1946 when Warsaw was lying in ruins. We included Polish dances in our programme, and were a big success. We gave all the money we earned to the restoration of the city. We have many friends in the Polish artistic world, but our greatest friend is the Stenak Dance Ensemble. We opened our season with a mixed concert programme in which the Stenak Ensemble took part. We shall dance in Warsaw, Katowice, Krakow, Poznan, and some other cities. We have included in our programme a dance suite called "In a Skating Ring", "The Polovny Dances", and, of course, dances of the Soviet peoples and Polish dances.

A festival of our films in the GDR

The 11th festival of Soviet films has opened in the German Democratic Republic with a new work directed by Yu. Rittman, "Private Life", by playwright A. Gribnev. The festival is devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 6th anniversary of the USSR. The films are showing 13 films devoted to different periods in the history of the first socialist state. The films are also being shown on the TV network. Noteworthy is the fact that this time the programme features films made by six national studios. One film, "Alexander the Junior", is a joint production of Gorky Studios and DEFA.

All the GDR's provinces have opened Days of Soviet Books. In many cities and towns exhibitions and sales of books and political literature have been arranged. Discussion clubs have been opened.

PERM OPERA STAGES 'WAR AND PEACE'

The premiere performance of Part One of Sergei Prokofiev's opera, "War and Peace", took place in the Tchaikovsky Opera and Ballet Theatre in Perm. This opera will be performed here in its complete form for the first time in this country, despite all the staging difficulties.

It has 65 voice parts, said the theatre's chief producer, B. Panyukov. They are all very complicated and unusual in terms

of music and intonation. Not every operatic company can find so many singers who are able to master such difficult scores of Prokofiev's. Therefore, some soloists have had to learn several parts. Extensive photographic scenes are a peculiar trait of this performance.

It is the first opera to take two nights in succession. With nearly 40 ballet dancers taking part, this new opera is full of dancing.

SHOW MADAGASCAR-BOUND

A show of works from the Tbilisi children's art gallery will be staged in Antananarivo, Madagascar's capital, as part of the Days of the Soviet Union, opening there on December 4. On display will be pictures, sculptures, drawings, and carpets made by children aged 5 to 14, hailing from across Georgia.

Many of the nearly 100,000 items at the Tbilisi gallery were displayed in Scandinavian coun-

tries, Western Europe, North America, Japan, and invariably attracted wide publicity. The gallery was conceived as a centre for children's artistic training, says Our Khablaton minister. Noted artists are frequent visitors there; it runs several art courses; hosts shows by children from other Union republics, and presents children's chamber concerts and drama

FORGOTTEN MUSIC

The squares and streets of Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, were used as a concert hall for the Estonian Musical Ensemble. The city's medieval architecture and the music that was played in the interesting and unusual concert, are the same age. Ten years ago young graduates from the Conservatoire in

Tallinn became interested in the collection of music sheets preserved in museums and archives in order to play. It was written by composers of the Middle Ages. They began to play almost forgotten music, almost forgotten instruments: the lute, the harp, and the tambourine.

BUSINESS

PARTNERS' RELIABLE LODESTAR

The exhibition Stanke-82 which recently ended in Moscow, was described as a parade of novel possibilities for the development of mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technological links between Switzerland and the USSR by head of the exhibit H. Landolt presented by the joint-stock company of Georg Fischer.

Recalling that representative reviews of Swiss machine tools were successfully held in Moscow in 1973 and 1978, Mr Landolt said that this year's exhibition had reflected the dynamism of the successful development of trade relations between the two countries, with 63 firms taking part in Stanke-82.

The Soviet Union is one of the biggest importers of products from Swiss engineering industries. Georg Fischer has been cooperating with Soviet foreign trade associations for a quarter of a century. Sets of automatic assembly lines made by the company have been installed in several Soviet motor works.

Meetings and consultations with Soviet specialists during

the Moscow exhibition, he said, have helped the firm's engineers choose the most promising way in which technological developments. The company's activities can take an active part in the manufacture of equipment for Soviet industries, providing new technologies designed for the agroindustrial complex, he said.

He also stressed that the firm's constant growth and increasing technological level has in many ways resulted from the industry's use of Soviet-made metalworking equipment. Georg Fischer has been buying Soviet equipment in increasing quantities.

AEROFLOT TRAINS EXPERTS FOR THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Civil Aviation Academy in Leningrad is training pilots, navigators, air traffic controllers, and specialists in air freight operations. The trainees include Soviet students and students from developing countries.

We began training national experts for developing countries last year ago, says Valentin Orlov, Deputy Principal of the Academy. One of the first students at the command department was Kibir Uld Salami of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania who had previously graduated from the Kirovograd Pilot School to become a certified pilot. Upon graduation from the Academy, Uld Salami was appointed Deputy Director General of Aviation in his country's Transportation Department.

Soon, he was put in charge of Mauritania's entire transportation system.

Kibir Uld Salami thinks highly of the level of training in Soviet colleges. His two younger brothers are now students of Aeroflot's colleges. On the whole, there are many specialists in Mauritania who received their aviation education in the Soviet Union.

Students from developing countries were educated at common civil aviation departments, where they were trained to become flight and traffic control engineers. This year, Aeroflot's biggest college has awarded degrees to a group of young men from the Republic of Guinea who have become traffic controllers.

POWER STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Soviet-made "Metel" and "Raketa" ships take three and a half hours to get to the Dardop-1 hydropower station on the Dardop river in Belgrade. The second unit of this giant power station is now being built 80 kilometers downstream.

The main part of the dam is under construction on the left, mountain bank of the Desouba. There will be a certain shift in the frontier boundaries lying along the channel for Yugoslav power units are being assembled in waters now belonging to Romania. All eight turbines and four hydrogenerators for the Yugoslav part of the Dardop-2 project will be supplied by the USSR.

Dardop-2 is expected to go into operation by the end of the next year. The Soviet Union has already provided Romania and Yugoslavia with much of the equipment stipulated in the joint contract. The new station will be of record capacity.

FAEROE CODS

Good cooperation has been developing between the Faeroes and the USSR since agreement on fishing was signed in 1977. This was the first such agreement for the North Atlantic. In addition, it encouraged research work in the region.

Scientists from the Faeroes and the Soviet Union take a coordinated stand of various international bodies and conferences. In October Moscow played host to Mr Eilesten, Prime Minister of the Faeroe Islands government.

Recent years have seen much progress in such ventures as repairing Soviet fishing ships of the Faeroes and selling large batches of fish to the USSR. This year, too, the USSR bought a thousand tonnes of hake, six Soviet ships were repaired of Thorshavn, and another 10 will be repaired to the near future.

Tatyana SHKOLNIKOVA

Contacts and contracts

A Soviet-Indian protocol on cooperation in computer technology and electronic engineering for the 1982-85 period has been signed in Delhi. The working programme set forth in the protocol envisages exchange in scientific and technological information and participation in specialized international exhibitions and seminars in Moscow in 1982 and in India in 1983, as well as the conclusion of trade contracts for the purchase of electronic technologies.

According to the terms of a protocol which was signed recently in Pyongyang, a new air route will soon link the capitals of this country and of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. In April 1983, Korean planes will start regular flights on the Pyongyang-Moscow-Pyongyang route. The protocol also envisages that the North Korean Airlines, Chosonminhang, open an office in Moscow.

TRADITIONAL AUTUMN SALES

V/O Sovexportfilm has held a traditional sale of Soviet short films for film distributing agencies and TV networks in socialist countries. 87 popular science, documentary, feature films, and cartoons made of different Soviet studios were shown.

TROLLEYS FOR EXPORT

By the end of the year, 25 Soviet trolleys will be shipped to Hungary under a contract between V/O Baeromachexport and the Hungarian Moglii foreign trade enterprise. An agreement was also signed on shipments of a large batch of Soviet trolleys to Lima, Peru. At present, Soviet trolleys are in use in Poland, Yugoslavia, Colombia, Argentina, and other countries.

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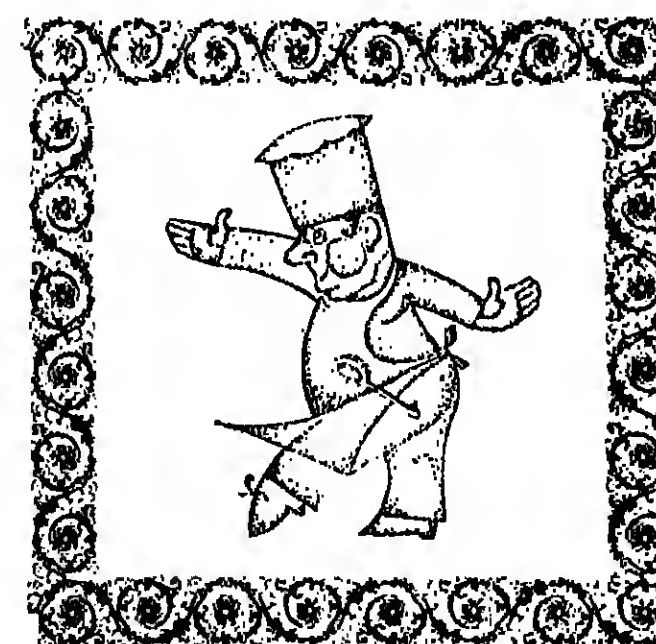
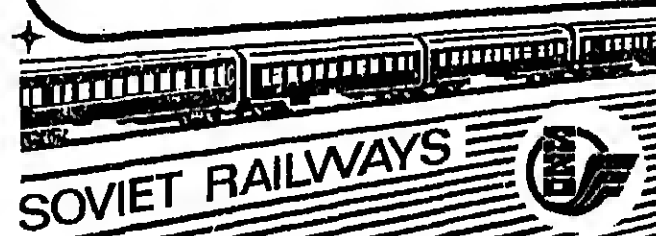
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TECHMASHEXPORT

WEATHER

November 13-15

November 13, Moscow, city and region. No rain, mild in morning hours. Night temperatures at 6°-4°C daytime 4°-8°C. Later, rain and W wind of 5-10

mps are expected. Night temperatures at 5°-2°C, rising to daytime temperatures of 7°-11°C. November 14 and 15, November 15.

For weather, with rain and winds of gale force are registered in the north-western regions of Europe, in Britain, and Scandinavian wind gusts reach 25-30 mps.



Actors in the main parts: Rita — Natalia Bessmertnova; Boris — Irek Mukhamedov.